

CAN ANSWER DOOR WITHOUT BEING SEEN

Magic-Like Device at New Burlington Proves Friend to Tenants.

The embarrassments of answering the doorbell when attire is in a negligee are removed by a new device known as the "Servidor," which has been installed in all the apartments of the New Burlington apartment hotel in Vermont avenue.

This device is used for the first time in the United States in the New Burlington. All the petty difficulties of going to the door at inconvenient times are obviated by the device, which is so simple that it cannot get out of order. The doors to which the "Servidor" is attached are double paneled. Between the panels are upper and lower compartments, the former allowing room for clothing to be pressed or shoes to be shined, and the latter providing space for the delivery of cake and ice water in thermos bottles.

When a suit is to be pressed or other work done, the occupant of the apartment unlocks the inside door of the "Servidor" and places the articles to be removed in the compartment. The bellboy is called on the telephone and unlocks the outside door, takes the contents away, and replaces them when the work is performed, without seeing or being seen by the tenant.

It is pointed out that a man intending to wear his dress suit in the evening can leave it in the "Servidor" when starting for office. The bellboy is notified and has the work attended to before the owner's return.

Both doors of the "Servidor" are as thick as the average house door, so that the interior of the house is as safe as that of any other house. All packages for tenants are delivered to the baggage room of the apartment and taken by employees, who are always in attendance to the "Servidor" of the addressee. Another important feature of the device is a newly patented ventilating door which allows a current of air to pass through the door, an ingress being furnished at the bottom and an escape at the top. The attachment may be shut off and the entrance or escape of air prevented.

PEANUT-ROLLING BET HELD UP BY POLICE

The aspirations of Munn Cannon, George Washington University student and member of the local chapter of Sigma Chi Fraternity to become the champion peanut roller of the city came to an abrupt end about 11 o'clock last night, when police of the First precinct interfered.

Cannon lost an election bet on Mr. Hughes to H. C. Lowry, of the same fraternity. The bet was to push a peanut with a toothpick, held in the mouth, sixty yards up Pennsylvania avenue from Fourteenth street, on hands and knees. Down on hands and knees Cannon was going at a lively clip up the avenue past the New Willard toward the goal, sixty yards away. Excitement was at a high pitch when the police put a stop to the fun, saying that Cannon was disturbing the fraternity had received permission from headquarters in the early afternoon to carry out the unique way of paying a debt.

THE ELECTRICIAN LOCATED TROUBLE

G. F. Isell, 2318 Ontario Road, Washington, D. C., Was Helped by Plant Juice.

In prehistoric days when men and women lived close to Nature, instinct taught them what medicine was necessary for their ills in the roots, herbs, bark and berries which grew in the forest. Later, when the conditions of life became



G. F. ISSELL.

complex and artificial, and men became a nation of "Chill Dwellers," they lost this natural instinct and in seeking a substitute began using drugs, which lead to very harmful results.

Plant Juice has demonstrated its merits in thousands of cases of stomach trouble, and proof of its efficiency is attested in the testimonials of well known men and women who have been restored to health through the use of this famous preparation.

Recently the signed testimonial of Mr. G. F. Isell, who is chief electrician in the House of Representatives and resides at No. 2318 Ontario road, having many friends and acquaintances in this city, was received. He said:

"I have suffered with stomach trouble for five years and everything I ate would ferment and form gas in my stomach. I was badly bloated and suffered agony after eating. I could not digest a piece of toast the size of my finger and had to exist on liquids. I was so nervous that at the least little noise I felt as if I would fly to pieces. My liver and kidneys were affected and I had terrible pains in the small of my back; I had headaches continually and was completely run down. I had taken all kinds of medicines and was under treatment for months, but got no relief until I started to take Plant Juice. I wish to state right here that it was the best investment I ever made, as it gave me almost immediate relief, and I can now eat anything I want without the least distress; I sleep well and it has put my liver and kidneys in fine shape, and I feel like a new man. I am most grateful to Plant Juice for my recovery to health and am recommending it to all of my friends."

The Plant Juice Man is at The People's Drug Store, corner of Seventh and E streets, where he is daily meeting the local public and introducing and explaining the merits of this remedy.—Adv.

TO DISCUSS BREAD PRICE

Northeast Citizens Will Also Consider Land Acquisition.

Resolutions for a standard loaf of bread and increased prices will be considered this evening at a meeting of the Northeast Washington Citizens Association in Northeast Temple, Twelfth and H streets northeast.

The acquisition of land lying between Eastern High School and Anacostia park will also be considered. Committee reports for the last year will be received.

SPANISH GOVERNMENT TO MEET PAPER CRISIS

Will Pay Advance in Price from the National Treasury.

The shortage of paper and papermaking materials in Spain has been officially recognized by the Spanish government. Officials are considering the expediency of drawing on the national treasury to pay the users of paper an amount equal to the advance in price. This would make paper practically the same price as it was before the shortage.

This statement is contained in a statement to the government from Consul General Carl Bally Hurst, stationed at Barcelona, Spain. The plan under consideration is in the form of a credit which is expected to relieve the paper famine. The entire advance on paper since the war would be borne by the government. After the war or such time when the industry returned to a normal condition the government would levy a small tax on paper for a number of years until the treasury had been reimbursed for the amount expended.

In this way it is believed by the advocates of the plan the crisis could be met and by the aid of the resources of the government the pressure could be distributed over a long period of time and would not be felt to any great extent.

In Spain, as in this country, the public press of the country has been freely discussing the paper shortage, and many plans have been advanced. The government of that country has already passed provisional legislation to foster the domestic industry.

Spain normally exports a large amount of cigarette paper and several varieties of parchment to South America.

FUNERALS.

Mrs. Catherine L. Allwine.

The funeral of Mrs. Catherine Louise Allwine will be held from the Western Presbyterian Church this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment will be in Prospect Hill Cemetery.

Orin S. Shaw.

Funeral services for Orin Samuel Shaw will be held from the residence, at 324 Center street northwest, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Trueman Lanham.

Funeral services for Trueman Lanham will be held at the home at Lanham, Md., this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, and interment will be made at Arlington Cemetery.

Mrs. Matilda V. James.

The funeral of Mrs. Matilda V. James will be held from the residence of her son in Hyattsville, Md., this morning at 11 o'clock.

Mrs. Annie M. Houchen.

Funeral services for Mrs. Annie M. Houchen will be held this morning, with requiem high mass at St. Joseph's Church at 9 o'clock. Interment will be at Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

Mrs. Sarah A. Albert.

The funeral of Mrs. Sarah Ann Albert will be held from the residence, at 1277 Kilbourne street, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Interment will be in Arlington Cemetery.

ASYLUMS RECEIVE REQUESTS.

Mrs. Mellie's Will Provides for Catholic Institutions.

Requests of \$100 to St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, \$50 to St. Ann's Orphan Asylum, \$50 to the Little Sisters of the Poor, and a similar amount to St. Vincent de Paul Society, are made by the will of Mrs. Rose Mellie, which was filed for probate in the District Supreme Court. Rev. Eugene Hannan is given \$50 for masses, and \$50 for the new St. Martin's Church. George Mellie, a son, and Mary A. and Marie Regina Mellie, daughters, each receive \$500. Ida Mellie and Rose E. Mangan, daughters, are each given \$300. Bequests of \$50 are made to each of three nieces of the testatrix.

CAN'T FIND DANDRUFF

Every bit of dandruff disappears after one or two applications of Danderine rubbed well into the scalp with the finger tips. Get a 25-cent bottle of Danderine at any drug store and save your hair. After a few applications you can't find a particle of dandruff or any falling hair, and the scalp will never itch.—Adv.

AT ONCE! STOPS STOMACH MISERY AND INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapiesin" Makes Sick, Sour, Gassy Stomachs Feel Fine.

Do some foods you eat hit back-taste good, but work badly; ferment into stubborn lumps and cause a sick, sour, gassy stomach? Now, Mr. or Mrs. Dyspeptic, let this down: Pape's Diapiesin digests everything, leaving nothing to sour and upset you. There never was anything so safely quick, so certainly effective. No difference how badly your stomach is disordered you, but what pleases you most is that it strengthens and regulates your stomach so you can eat your favorite foods without fear.

Most remedies give you relief sometimes—they are slow, but not sure. "Pape's Diapiesin" is quick, positive, and puts your stomach in a healthy condition so the misery won't come back.

You feel different as soon as "Pape's Diapiesin" comes in contact with the stomach—distress just vanishes—your stomach gets sweet, no gases, no belching, no eructations of undigested food, your head clears and you feel fine. Go now, make the best investment you ever made, by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapiesin from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder.—Adv.

SUBMARINE PROTESTS SCOUTED BY DIPLOMAT

Believes Naval Information Will Influence Political Heads.

By JOHN L. BALDERSTON. (Copyright, 1916, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

London, Oct. 23.—No effective protests against the operations of German submarines just outside American territorial waters can be expected from the American State Department, whether under Wilson or Hughes, not because of German influence, but because of the representations made to the political heads of the United States government by their naval experts.

No interference by the British with American mails, no matter how greatly it may contravene international law, will lead either a Democratic or Republican administration to back up its complaints and demands by any form of reprisal, not because of British influence, but because of the representations made to the political heads of the United States government by their military experts.

This statement was made to me by a diplomatic personage whose sources of information are excellent, and I am inclined to think that they express the views of the British foreign office. The American staff officer in whose duty it is to look ahead and plan possible future wars do not propose to permit their political superiors to commit the United States, now a neutral, to a course of action which would hopelessly cripple her operations if she ever became a belligerent against a great power. Their view is that it is better for America to put up with affronts and indignities which do her no real harm, rather than her present position of nonalignment influence to force either set of European fighters to agree to principles of warfare which the United States could not herself hold to in a great war without serious fatal risks.

The gist of the diplomat's comment, based, he said, upon information from Washington.

U-Boat Power to Diminish.

"The view of your naval experts as I understand it," this man said, "holds strongly that the United States must not agree to any diminution of the rights of the submarine to operate in neutral waters as an ordinary ship; at least until the success is demonstrated of the measures taken for detecting the throb of a motor under the sea at a distance of some miles and ascertaining its distance from the coast. That which, if perfected, will doom the submarine as an important weapon. The reason America was bound to reject the United States of the allies demanding that belligerent submarines be refused entry to neutral harbors is that in a war with a European power your submarines might be compelled to act on the coasts of your enemy, or at least in European waters. But it is most unlikely that such warfare can be effectively carried on unless the submarines can enter neutral ports, and at least once replenish their fuel supply sufficiently to return home across the Atlantic. Hence, if you adopted the allies' view and refused submarines your hospitality, as Norway has done, you would be giving the great American fleet of naval experts fear that in certain circumstances, your striking power would be restricted. And in the case of the U-53, which annoyed Americans by operating off the coast, the same considerations were urged by the German experts to make Germany promise not to torpedo in waters far outside your territorial limits, with what force could you send submarines over here to attack transports or warships if you were at war? A torpedo fired by an American submarine on this side of the world, unless in enemy waters, would give some neutral state the opportunity to protest that operations within 100 miles or so of its coast are unfriendly, and to cite the U-53 as an unanswerable precedent.

German Claim Denied.

"Furthermore, your Navy Department rightly insists that no consideration must be given the German claim that neutrals have no right to furnish munitions or, generally, to assist belligerents. For this principle, once admitted, would make it impossible for the great American fleet of the future to operate outside American waters, unless American mercantile marine of immense size grows up after the war. Where would you get your coilers, your supply ships, except from neutral countries? And how could neutrals let you have them, if you had in this war laid down the principle that neutrals should not help combatants, as Germany asks you to do?

"The point of view which your War Department chiefs have urged on the government regarding the censorship, I understand, is this: In a war with a great power, they say, it would be necessary for the United States to inaugurate the strictest sort of a mail censorship. The polyglot character of the American population insures that great numbers of alien enemies would be at large, no matter with whom the war might be; too many of them to intern, probably, so your case should be more difficult even than that of Britain. The opportunities to convey military and naval information to the enemy from your country would be immense unless a strict censorship were imposed upon all outgoing and incoming foreign mails, and this you would immediately do; the experience of all the belligerents in this has shown such a course to be necessary. But in so doing you would cause the same vexatious and grievances in neutral countries that have resulted from the British censorship; and you will be careful, if your military advisers have their way, how you do anything now while you are a neutral, that will bind you to the impracticably strict rules of international law concerning the inviolability of first-class neutral mail bags."

Military Necessity.

My informant here discussed possible instances which might arise in wars between the United States and certain powers where military necessity would force America to break the rules upon whose sanctity she now verbally insists, and he added, "So you will do nothing; even if Roosevelt were President he would have to bow to this military and naval necessity. Perhaps the same considerations to some extent apply to the British 'Black List,' though this question is more complicated, and my knowledge is not sufficient to enable me to discuss it. But speaking quite personally, I think if the United States were at war with any one of several European powers, it might be found necessary to bring pressure to bear on neutral firms in countries enjoying commercial relations with both belligerents, so far as you could make such coercion effective. I have no doubt this phase of the situation has engendered the attention of your State Department, just as I know the naval and censorship problems have been debated anxiously by your naval and military men with a view to some possible future day."

"When you are a neutral you must not forget that you may not always be a neutral!"

Always bears the Signature of

John L. Balderston

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